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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. baily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month, sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Sunday included, per week, 15 cents.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel,

Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue, and Blaufeld Bros., 442

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DENVER, COL.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets. DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson

COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High The organization of a \$70,000,000 iron and

steel trust in Austria and Hungary shows that great industrial combinations are not confined to any country nor due to local

If the President puts into his message one-tenth of the things which Washington correspondents declare he will it will be the most marvelous document ever spread

If it was the cold which confined Mr. to his house a day or two that what would come to pass if Mr. Morgan were to have a protracted illness?

It is unfortunate that the anthracite investigation should have ended before the mine operators controlling the coal roads had explained why they charge 50 or 75 per cent. more for carrying hard than they do for carrying soft coal.

The stealing of a mail wagon with its en tire contents in a crowded street of Chicago is one of the boldest strokes of business reported from that city. It is to be hoped robbers will not get away with the new postoffice building

General Chaffee has assumed his new command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's island, New York, and will doubtless enjoy the rest has earned. He probably will remain in New York the remainder of his term of service. He will be retired by the age limitation in April, 1906.

The tobacco trust that proposes to make itself a monopoly is not a creation of the tariff, for the reason that we export large quantities of the article and make the price. Moreover, the most perfect tobacco monopoly in the world is that which has been doing business many years in Eng-

By adopting a resolution against "gov ernment by injunction" the Federation of Labor showed its ignorance of history and of the application of legal processes to the protection of personal and property The writ of injunction is almost as old as English law, and it is an essential feature of modern jurisprudence.

voting machine should be introduced before another election in Marion county. machines would cost, but would pay five elections

Ex-President Cleveland has written the New York World that it seems to him that "the Democratic situation is such as awaken the satisfaction and hope of every thorough and consistent Democrat." If bebeaten all along the line except in Tammany's stronghold is cause for satisfaction there is an abundant supply of it.

It is hirted that the reason why the an thracite coal operators finally consented to a private settlement with the miners was fear that Mr. Mitchell was gathering evi ice to prove immense stock-watering op Whether Mr. Mitchell submits this evidence or not the Interstate-commerce Commission could bring it out.

There seems to be little doubt that the death of Herr Krupp, the great German gun maker, was precipitated by mental disexcitement caused by an outattack upon him by a Socialist was a man that any country might be proud of, and all Germans, except those who believe in the vilest methods, will resent the attack upon him

Col. John S. Mosby, of Confederate cavairy fame, and now special agent of the land department, is doing good work in Nebraska by compelling the fences by which cattle barons had illegally appropriated millions of acres Sam's domain. It is said the throwing open of the lands illegally inclosed will give an impetus to immigration.

And now it transpires that Lord Roberts, "Little Bobs," may fail to receive the honor of the Garter which King Ed-Lord Roberts is quoted as saydid not ask for the honor and will not pay for it. The court official's to correspond to the waiter's tip.

more than one-half the entire force of the navy, and the maneuvers will be on a much larger scale than has ever before been attempted by the Navy Department. They will not be as spectacular as those of last summer, off Newport, but they are expected to be much more instructive.

THE PRESIDENT AND ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

When Attorney General Knox, about three weeks before the recent election, delivered a speech before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, in which he treated the trust question in an able and exhaustive manner, it was generally supposed that his views and conclusions had the approval of the President. In his speech Satyear. No subscription taken for less than three urday night before the Union League, in Philadelphia, the President confirmed this

impression. He said: The tremendous growth of our industrialsm has brought to the front many probems with which we must deal; and I trust that we shall deal with them along the lines indicated in speech and in action by that profound jurist and upright and fearless public servant who represents Pennsylvania in the Cabinet-Attorney General Knox. The question of the so-called trusts is but one of the questions we must meet in connection with our industrial system. There are many of them and they are serious; but they can and will be met. Time may be needed for making the solution perfect: but it is idle to tell this people that we have not the power to solve such a problem as that of exercising adequate supervision over the great industrial combinations of to-day. We have the power and we shall find out the way. We shall not act hastily or recklessly; but we have firmly made up our minds that a solution, and a right solution, shall be found, and

found it will be. This statement is interesting because i shows, first, that the President is in full accord with the views expressed by Attorney General Knox; and, second, that he is determined, in spite of whatever opposition may arise, to do his share in finding some remedy for the trust evil.

In view of the President's indorsement of the attorney general's views it is worth while to recall them. His speech was devoted entirely to the trust question and mainly to the legal and constitutional aspects of the question. He treated corporaand industrial combinations as nat ural outgrowths of modern commercial activity, but as liable to abuse, and, therefore, necessary to be regulated. He held that the national and state governments should co-operate in regulating them. He regarded overcapitalization as one of th greatest evils and publicity as its best corrective. As to other regulations he said:

Corporations and joint stock or other as sociations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, trading beyond their own States, should be required to do business in every State and locality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discrimination in prices; no preferences in service. Such corporations serving the public as carriers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of commerce free and open to all upon the same terms and to observe the law as to its inagainst stifling competition. corporations upon which the depend for the necessaries of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs

The attorney general then analyzed the Sherman anti-trust law and the decisions of the Supreme Court under it, and concluded that Congress has constitutional power to amend the law so as connection with state legislation, an effective remedy against the abuses and evils of trusts, among which he included the stifling of competition, the regulating of output and price and the restraining of

Here, then, we have President Roosevelt's views as stated by his attorney general and approved by himself. In view of these expressions there need be no speculation as to what position the President will take regarding trusts in his message. He wi declare his belief that Congress has power under existing constitutional grants to amend and extend the Sherman law, and he will recommend that this be done. Ir addition he will recommend legislation making all corporations doing interstate business subject to visitorial supervision, to the end that full and accurate reports of their operations shall be made at regular banks, thus preventing the evils of overcapitalization and secrecy. This will be good first step towards an effective system of anti-trust legislation.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

If any part of the reports concerning what the United Stores Cigar Company retail tobacco trade. It is safe to say that pany is one of the branches of th tobacco trust known as the Consolidated Tobacco Company, which not long ago had designs on the tobacco trade of the world. It met its match in Great Britain, where a tobacco monopoly already existed, and after expending a large sum of money break down the English trust, gave up the undertaking and entered into an agreement to divide the trade of the world between them. All accounts of the movements of the United Stores Company indicate a purpose to drive everybody else than their agents and retailers out of the business. Reports from other cities are to the effect that the agents of this company go to dealers with a good trade and offer them a good price for their business with employment as salesmen. If dealers refuse to consider such offers they are told they had better do so, since if they do not their business will be ruined. Instances are quoted where men who have refused have had their trade ruined by the trust establishing retail stores near them, thus divid ing the trade, and by underselling and devices driving them out of business. If half the reports regarding the movements of the Duke combination are true must be proceeding in violation of al laws which are designed to prevent the restraint of trade, the single purpose being to create a monopoly which will enable it to dictate prices and eventually to force the use of inferior goods. It should violation of law for a manufacturer to re fuse to sell goods to any man who offers to pay for them without exacting pledges. It should be in violation of law for a com break up an established business by underlaws there should be, since it is for the public interest that a monopoly should no permitted to destroy the business of nundreds in community by unfair

The jobbing and retail tobacco interest n the country is very large, and, if united, rying out of the plans of the Duke monon-In such a conflict it will be sure to have the support of local public senti-The fleet about to rendezvous in the West | ment in all the cities and whatever legisla-Indies under command of Admiral Dewey tion may be needed to prevent the creation

will consist of sixty-one ships, comprising of such a monopoly at the expense of those who are established in a legitimate busi-

> THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS. The last session of the Fifty-severth Congress, which will meet on Monday, Dec. will be a busy one. Three months is short a time for so large a body to get down to business, even if considerable time were not wasted, as is always the case. The routine business of the government alone occupies considerable time, not speak of new measures. There will eleven appropriation bills to pass-the urgent deficiency bill, the general deficiency, the army appropriation bill, the naval, the legislative, the executive and judicial, the pension, the postal, the fortifications, the District of Columbia, the agriculture and the sundry civil bill. Some of these measures will be passed with little debate, while others, containing new provisions or increased appropriations, will cause considerable discussion. In the aggregate they will take considerable time. These bill's constitute the main part of the routine business which cannot be neglected nor postponed. Next in order demanding attention will be unfinished business, embracing bills that have passed one branch of Congress and are pending in the other. This would include the Cuban reciprocity bill, which passed the House last session and was held up in the Senate, but it looks now as if the whole subject might be settled by treaty. A treaty would have to be ratified by the Senate, but there is reason to believe that the opposition to Cuban reciprocity has become greatly mollified since last session. As a treaty would not call for any appropriation to give it effect, the House would have nothing to do with it. Other pending measures is a House bill restricting foreign immigration, which is pending in the Senate; the ship subsidy bill, which passed the Senate and is pending in the House; a bill to provide for the reorganization of the consular service; a bill for the establishment of a new department of commerce; a bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of restraining orders and injunctions in certain cases; a resolution providing for an investigation of suffrage conditions in the Southern States; and some others. There is more than enough unfinished business to occupy all the time of the session, after passing the appropriation bills, without taking up any new business. It is doubtful, therefore, if the trust question or the question of tariff revision will be taken up during the short session A bill that may precipitate debate and occupy considerable time is the bill to admit the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union of States. This bill passed the House last session, and will be taken up in the Senate on Dec. 10 The fate of the measure may depend a good deal on the report that will be made to the Senate by the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Territories, headed by Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee, who are now making a personal investigation of conditions in the three Territories. At the last session of Congress Senator Beveridge opposed the bill. The personal investigation he is now making may cause him to change his views, or may confirm him in his opposition to the measure. It will be championed by Senator Quay, and there may be a warm debate

President Roosevelt omits no opportunity to enforce his theory of strenuous living, by which he means doing whatever one has to do earnestly, thoroughly and conscientiously. Addressing the high-school boys at Philadelphia he urged them to do whatever they did with their might-when they studled to study hard, and when they played to play hard. Adopting a maxim of the football field, he said: "Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard." Again, addressing an audience composed of highschool alumni and teachers, he "Doubtless most of you remember th distinction drawn by Ruskin between the two kinds of work-the work done for the sake of the fee and the work done for the sake of the work itself. Man or woman in public or private life, whoever works only for the sake of reward which comes for the work, outside of the work will long run, do poor work always. I don' woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, who breathes who sleeps that work, with whom it ever present in his or her soul, whose ambition is to do it well and to feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. There is nothing specially original in this, for the importance of putting one's heart conscience into one's work has often been inculcated, but the advice is good enough to emphasize, especially for young people. Many of the successful business men of the day-the captains of industryhave included it among the requisites of success. They have urged employes to look out for the interests of their employers, not to be afraid of working too hard, not to watch the clock, and to put their hearts and conscience into whatever they did. This is good advice for young Americans who are apt to be too careless of the interests of their employers, too anxious to get on fast, and more concerned about the pay they are to receive than they are about the quality of work they do. What the President said was not only an appeal for thoroughness and conscientiousness in all kinds of work, but it was also a protest against the spirit of commercialism which threatens to engulf and obliterate all other motives.

over it. The short session is likely to be

busy one, and to end with a number of

measures now pending still undisposed of.

WORKING FOR THE SAKE OF WORK.

A Democratic editor "up country" New York, having stirred up the Brooklyn Eagle regarding Mr. Coler's majority that city, the Eagle retorts as follows:

Had Mr. Coler gained in Brooklyn at the rate he did in other parts of Greater New York his lead here would have been over 10,000 more than it was. Aside from that, however, the Eagle is satisfied with the resuit in the State as a whole, and if Mr. Coler is equally satisfied with the State result, the only inconsolable is the News-Press. Its editor, Maj. J. W. Hinkley, once so successfully carried Dutchess countyafter the polls closed-that those who aided him grazed penitentiary walls as closely as a safety razor grazes an ambitious pimple on a fool's face.

Probably the "up country" editor regrets that he spoke, but men with a blotched past are not always discreet.

A paper read by Lieutenant Commander armament must keep pace with modern im-

lack does not think that the present complacent confidence of Americans in the strength of the navy is justified. He says: Our fleet at Santiago accomplished what it did with less than 4 per cent. of hits, and at that time our navy had the reputation of having the best gunners in the world. Since then both ordnance and gunnery have been almost revolutionized, so much so that guns and methods good enough for 1898 are an invitation to-day to disastrous and bitter de-

This seems to carry a reflection on Amercan gunners as well as guns, and probably will elicit protests from officers who hold different opinion.

Probably the greatest work ever achieved by any railway in the world in twentyfour hours was that accomplished by the Pennsylvania Company at Pittsburg yesterday, when over 900 trains, consisting of 46,225 cars, were moved, mainly by th Pennsylvania, in the effort to relieve the congestion of freight traffic.

It is predicted that the Fowler currency bill will not pass. The bankers who were supposed to favor it being against it, and nearly everybody else being hostile to some of its features, those making the prediction should not claim to be prophets.

At the rate the assisted institutions are asking State aid the taxpayers will have something left if their requests are granted-but not so very much.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A bets B that entire Republican county won because some of the district council elected are Democrats. A claims that Democrats elected are not on the county ticket, but district tickets. Who wins, and why?-Republican.

A is right. The County Council is no voted for by the entire county, and, therefore, cannot be said to make a part of the county ticket, strictly speaking.

THE HUMORISTS

The Exception.

Attorney-Ignorance of the law excuses no or Client-Except, of course, a lawyer.

Probably.

Yonkers Statesman.

Egbert-Yes, she is an enigma. "That is why her husband gave her up, I sup-

His Mistake.

The puzzled plebeian who is attempting his

first meal on a railway dining car is obviously perplexed with the names of the different dishes. After some study of the menu he says to the "Bring me a plate of this Alfalfadalfa."

"Beg pahdon, suh," whispers the waiter, "but iat is de name er de cah, suh!"

Losing Caste.

Chicago Tribune. "What's the trouble, Henry?" asked his wife. Wasn't the majority as large as you expected?" "I'm not thinking about the election, Jess," gloomily replied the statesman whose admiring constituents had returned him to Congress for mother term. "You remember there is a brand of 5-cent cigars named for me? Well, they're selling them two for 5 cents now."

Timely Warning.

"Now, my child," said the Deer Mother, as she elected a nice Place for the Little Deer, "If you want to see the Real Thing in Deer Hunts sit here by the Roadside, and be Careful not to Move, or the Hunter may take you for a Man and Shoot you. For the Deer Mother was Up-to-Date and read

the daily Papers.

Was Helpless. Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Hey, hey!" yelled the excited there's a robber in your house." "You're right," said Mr. Fudge;

"Did you? Well, you don't seem to be excited about it. "No use.

meters.'

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES An Eastern college professor favors a spelling reform that will allow everybody to spell as they please. If he were in position to receive newspaper communications he would think his plan already in vogue.-La-

fayette Courier. President Parsons, of the Indiana State Normal School, voiced an opinion that will be generally indorsed by the thoughtful people of the State when he said at Indianapolis Wednesday that a new normal school should not be established until the ne at Terre Haute had been perfected .-

Marion News Tribune. The country is proud of Chaffee and wil always honor him as one of the bravest deshe may not slobber over him as did the English over Roberts and Kitchener, yet Chaffee's work in every sense is fully equal

history as theirs.-South Bend Tribune. Mrs. Eddy announces they will suspend the operation of faith in the curing of contagious disease. Why so? If that is the only true way of curing disease, why not give those afflicted with contagious diseases | tain certain ideals for the workingman to the benefit of it? And then if they can be cured by faith alone, and they have faith, how can it be suspended?-Richmond Item. No crime is blacker than that committed by a negro at Sullivan, and again at Oaktown the same day. The South is familiar with this species of infernalism, but it is uncommon in Indiana. When it is brought home to us, however, can we wonder at that summary justice that often overtakes the black brute? The happiness and tranquillity of home life are not secure while such crimes go unavenged.-Evansville

Courier. The State schools are now drawing from the taxpayers for higher and technical education about half a million a year, contrary to the Constitution of the State. is time to call a halt. With the State treasury in such splendid condition there will be a great pressure for enlarged and extra expenditures by the next Legislature. Every class of citizens from barbers to school teachers will ask special legislation Let the taxpayers who pay the freight be first considered .- Noblesville Ledger.

If Mr. Hering, the late candidate for Congress, will put into plain language the insinuation published in a contemporary Saturday, that Senator Fairbanks took into South Bend money that was in any way illegitimately used, he will be given full chance to prove it at the bar of justice. It is very easy, but it is despicable, for defeated candidate to accuse the victor of using money to win his victory, and the late defeated shows that he is not up to the high standard claimed for him when he descended to such accusation.-Elkhart

It is not our political funeral, but we cannot agree with the "has beens" and selfthe Governor is relieved from responsibility with the selection of trustees for the State institutions, and we do not believe the voters of Indiana will relinquish their right to a voice in their own business and the constitutional prerogative of expressing it through their responsible representative in the statehouse at the behest of the graclous gentlemen who constitute the sacred office-holding school of mugwumps.-Fort

Wayne Journal-Gazette (Dem.) The lynching of the negro Dillard, near Sullivan, Ind., by a mob is no more justifiable in Indiana than it would have been in Georgia or South Carolina. The mob did not go far enough to burn and mutilate the body, but it will come to that pretty soon The law is enforced in Indiana and there is no justification for mob law and those who have been engaged are criminally liable under the statute. The sheriff carried his prisoner right into the hands of the b and made no resistance to prevent it from taking him away from him .- Colum-

"CHERUBIM AND SERAPHIM" THE SUBJECT OF A SERMON.

Rev. J. Cumming Smith at the Tabernacle Touches on Live Topics-Other Church Services.

Rev. J. Cumming Smith, at Tabernacle Presbyterlan Church, yesterday morning took for his theme "Cherubim and Seraphim." He said: "The word cherub can be traced back to a root meaning, to plow; the word seraph to a root meaning, to burn or glow, and the Jews conceived a hierarchy in the unseen world, with grades of mind and classification of spirits according to worth. The Jewish system of angels has died out almost and to our unspeakable poverty. To the old seers this was a vivid and populous universe. As up from the lowly marshes mists rise into pure, snowy forms to grace the sky, so up from our earth life spirits ascend to humanize heaven, as it were, and help to carry on its infinite enterprises. The Bible teems with a noble spiritualism of originals and continuous power over our world, but without any trickery or trimmings or magical

"The cherub represents the practical talent of service and powers and adaptability ticket will be elected. B claims to have The seraph represents the pure enthusiasm and glowing ardor for holiness, the dreaming quality that sees the essential right in itself and follows the beauty of perfection for its own sake. The cherub is elementary characteristics are humanized in the person of our God. He has two wills-the one of ideal intention, the other of effective execution. The one will aims to realize the loftiest standards and pushes the world onward through sorrow and struggle and tumult to the final perfection. The other will recognizes the world as it is both functions, and many difficulties in the pillow if the two phases of God's one life had been kept in view. He is uncompromising for rectitude, inflexible in fundamental, rigorous standards holiness, but He is also able sympathetically to calculate the infirmities of mankind and shape a policy in accordance. It is the genius of evolution, and evolution is not atheism; it demands a first cause infinitely more than any theory of creation.

GENIUS REQUIRED. "The rows of separate watches in the jeweler's front window certainly require watch-making genius to account for them: but suppose a watch was constructed with such marvelous autonomy as to carry itself on without any winding up, and to of its own resources, and to multiply itself into new watches and different sorts of watches-then the argument for a constructive mind is infinitely and irresistibly increased. Evolution means power to un wind and unfold and this power demands infinite intelligence.

"Now while the pure devotion of th seraph for ideals burns in the mind of God, the practical insight and management of the cherub also belong to His constitution; while therefore He proclaims the unswerving principles of heaven's own unclouded holiness as the ultimate goal of progress He also considers human souls as they are and human heritages from sir to son and human environment with their play of subtle yet despotic influ-God has holiness and God also has ences.

"In the best men and women the cherul and the seraph mingle. A mother of purest loveliest temperament finds herself presiding over a nursery of very mixed and incongruous little pieces of human nature to school into propriety and tame into obedience. At first her purest dreams are disappointed. The mystery of unfathomable heredity baffles her. Their bursts of original human nature vex her. She is too ideal. Time trains her to the courage of facing the facts of life as they are. She accommodates herself to the situation and slowly and artfully she softens her standards and gloves her rebukes, and educates the little romping animalistic beings toward refinement. This is discipline as much for her as for them "Take another example. Here are me

of ethereal and advanced conceptions of society, who believe that all humans are brothers and competition is of the devil, and who urge the classes now at war to merge and constitute a vast industrial partnership. Such men are winged seraphim. Theoretically they are correct in their ideal of human brotherhood. They are premature as if they told a little toddling fouryear-old to wear his father's overcoat. We want the cherubim, and they are plenti-While equally capable visions of what the world working toward, they have a keen eye for facts and can sense a situation. They know the necessity of accommodation; that every progress in history is a compromise and Yea it is often the manliest courage. is simply doing the best in the circum-There would be fewer divorces two people were sensible enough There would be fewer church feuds if parties were Christlike enough to compromise. There is an infinite amount of downright bigotry and obstinacy that calls itself by the dignified name of cientiousness, ungentle, harsh, unsympathetic, conceited conscience! "We dislike labor unions so far as they

are tyranical and rob men of the right to work or not work with them as they wish. We note, however, that Mitchell stood game under hot fire. He seems to enterraise him in the scale, and yet he has a poise and self-rectifying instinct that warns his union not to go too far and irritate the public beyond the point of endurance. And there are commendable public America with plenty of elasticity in their temperament and who for that very reason are abused for lack of conscience. from it. They are the salt of the earth. They are the sheet anchor of government. They don't have a signboard of their conscience over their front door, but they are forever to be distinguished from the currish politicians who have sold out their manhood for a chess game and pawned away their character for place or prefer-From these degenerates we must sharply distinguish the practical idealists who waste no time in legislating for angels. but in fitting into the actual world the forces that will impel human nature to ascend to higher and higher levels. POLITICAL GENIUS.

"This is true political genius. It adulterates no virtue that deserves the name. cloistral imagination that theorizes in the air with impossible schemes has no business in politics. Nothing is easier than to reconstruct society on paper. Paris new theories swimming in the brain. suspect the sincere Prohibitionists erred sometimes in not taking what they could straightlaced and dainty in their moral sensitiveness that they refuse to touch olitics just because it is offensive to their astidious taste. Everywhere there are Puritans of absurd loftiness that disqualifies them for a mixed miscellaneous world; vertical men who verge on pharisaism; so perpendicular that they can never fall-except up! These never know the uxury of a tumble once and a while. It is a misfortune to be too squeamish in such a promiscuous world as ours is; to stand aside and growl and grumble because things are not according to our notions. Church members are not pliable enough in action against error, but hold aloof from the world because they dread its smirch The aristocracy too are apt to become too lelicate in their standards and blame the robust citizens who enter public life and stoop a little to gain their point. Some unpleasant work must be done and all praise to the heroes who are not afraid of soiling their skirts. If sewers must be cleaned we don't hire workmen who hold their noses

Illustrations multiply on every hand. The world is many-sided, infinitely so. Progress means that forces are born to meet peculiar and partial difficulties. Lincol would have been a failure in Pekin and Chinese Gordon a misfit in Siamese complications. Chalmers in Boston and Channing in Edinburgh and Monod in London

true forces had not found their true sphere. God never bungles by misplacing Progress is choral, orchestral, cosmic. A canary hatching its brood in an eyrie is as contradictory to nature as an eagle hatching on the thistledown. The dreamer has his high place. He is the mountain source of ideas. How mechanical and materialistic America would grow without poets and prophets whose breath has the sweetness of a June morning and the ozone of the high altitudes. Yet we need the men of practical equipment who can diagnose the situation and map out a path of compromise for everyday mortals to tread, and when the calm, unerring standards of eternity are applied to the valuation of men it will be found that while the starry host of martyrs and ideal dreamers who have suffered for their priceless dreams will march at the front, jeweled with glory, right alongside of them in the very van of earth's redeemed will march those who were aflame with the same high ideals but who knew how to adapt themselves without any compromise of inherent principle to the conditions as they were and to whose tireless dexterity and resourcefulness were mostly due the reforms that redressed grievances and the emancipators that gladdened millions in

"Cherubim and seraphim carry on and out further the suggestion into the untried hitsory of the future. The same God reigns there. The same austere and unbending standards of righteousness obtain there. The same differentiations of character and royalty of conviction govern there. Eternity is here and now; and even technically eternity is only time a little further on as the imperial university is the common school a little further along. EVOLUTION OF WORLD.

"As in the evolution of the world God joins in His administration the idealism of the rapt seraph and the practical engineering genius of the cherub that helps things up just as they are, so in the evolution of the shadowy future the same dual process will no doubt go on. Annihilation of souls at death is a nightmare of the past. It violates the plain law of continuity of development. We are worth more than to be snuffed out like tallow candles. Any magical change of souls at death viopractical, the seraph is poetic. These two lates the same divine law of continuity. The theory that in the shadowy cycles of ages wicked souls will quietly benumb and fossilize and wither out into nonexistence; or the theory that sin can grow as well as goodness and some will dwell in blackness and develop their demonism forever while others ascend in the scale of nobility or the theory that every soul is retrievable, and finally, perhaps after inconceivable ages of remorse and anguish of experience, God will be able to persuade all souls back and man as he is and the forces now at | to their own true home in Him. Whatever work as they are, and, therefore, adjusts | the forecast may be the future is enough the policy to the actual facts. God blends to overawe us all. One certainty there is. Character continues on as the steamer realm of theology would have melted away | touches Honolulu and then steers out and like a morning cloud or a troubling dream steams on. We all pass death and go on. out. The divine economy is founded and pillared and bottomed on holiness. Be sure of this as of fate. A universe on shaky, uncertain foundations is an intellectual and moral impossibility. Judgment and perdition are unassailable, scientific America needs to be uptoned by truths, especially in the dizzy zenith of her unequaled material prosperities. And this vigorous government allows room for gentleness and adaptation just as a hospital adjusts its healing solent to the different diseases. Heaven, while invincible in principle, is humane and individual in treatment. While all will stand before the same bar no two souls will be judged alike. I would sooner take my chances before the court of infinite holiness than trust my next-door neighbor to judge me. Both the repair its breaks or wounds instantly out seraph and the cherub are emblems of eternal elements in God's throne."

TRUTHS ABOUT SIN AND DEATH.

The Rev. H. C. Meserve Talks About Grim Facts of Human Life.

The Rev. H. C. Meserve, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, thinks the world is getting very near to a biological definition of sin, and that the time will come before many years when science will be able to determine with some degree of definiteness just what it is in the make-up of human bodies that causes men and women to be sinful. In his sermon yesterday morning Mr. Meserve dealt with some of the grim facts of life, but its hopefulness he made very plain. The theme of his sermon might well have been "The Ascent of Man.'

"I know," said Mr. Meserve, "that we ar getting near to a biological definition of How our fathers would have wondered what that word meant and how they would have scoffed at the idea of an analysis of the human frame that would have hinted even at the cause of sinning; but I hope to see and I am sure that our children new and as yet unfulfilled theory.

will see something of the results of this "The development of the social sciences, so-called, have brought out the homogeneity of the race. We rise or fall like the waves of the sea, but like the waves of the sea also we push on to the shore of some hope where we may find rest. We are perplexed and tried, we are beaten down, we rise triumphant; we retreat, we advance and from the struggle which goes on all about us ceaselessly two words issue which bear the sentence of the race. Sin and death are the truths of ill omen which are the products of the racial struggle. They are not pleasant words to consider, but they are We do not like to think of them. but they thrust themselves upon our at-

tention whether we will or no. "Sin-the result of the waywardness the race, its alienation from God and following of its own weak thought. Death -the inevitable product of sin. Sin is not fancy, but fact; the punishment of sin is not sentiment, but certain and real. The great words 'repentance' and 'pardon' have no meaning to him who has not first known sin, but there is not to be found a man in the whole wide circuit of the earth who has not at some time and under some condition found himself confessing to his own own sin and his knowledge that the sentence is death. Now, unnatural as sin is it is a natural process as we understand nature. I hope the day will come when we will be able to take higher ground than this, but to-day, and speaking for our own immediate and pressing need, there is no other way than this; that is to say that sin is natural as our fathers said it, and Paul said it, and Jesus said it, while declaring in the same breath that the opposite is truth.

'We may beg the issue, but we cannot dodge the fact. The blot upon this fair world is not the imperfection which God made, but the sin which came in by our permission and by our connivance. We do not know its virulence, although we see something of its scope. We do not rightly estimate its power, although we see something of its results. Now the issue of sin is death. It is not worth while here to distinguish between the physical and the spiritual death, whatever that may be: both are involved and both must suffer a penalty. I do not find that death is in itself an evil. Else why should good men and approved of God die? But I do find that the sting of death is sin. That is, that the bitterness and horror of death is the result of sinning. It is not to be denied that good men often fear to die, but it is the strength of the racial taint rather than the result of the faith that is in them. Death is full of pain and shadows and horrible specters because it is the legitimate result of the sin which loves darkness rather than the light, and hides away from the eyes and will not be seen by men in its true guise

"I am an evolutionist in the true sense of that much-abused term. I believe that each generation is better than the one that preceded it. I think that apparent lapses are but the gathering of the forces for a new dash up the slope that leads to the throne of God. I am confident that the sun never shone upon a better people than this generation is. But the facts of which the first heralds of God spoke are with us yet. Sin is here in more subtle forms than our fathers knew of. Death is here just as certain and almost as terrible as of old. and with all we have we are yet far from what we might be or what we ought to be.'

HOLD-FAST SERMONS.

Rev. James W. Baker's Topic at Hyde Park Methodist Church.

Yesterday morning the pastor, the Rev. James W. Baker, introduced a series of 'Hold-fast Sermons," using as his special theme for the morning, "Hold Fast a Belief in God."

He declared that atheism, which denies God, and agnosticism, which does not know Him, are both doctrines of despair, having no hope because without God in the world. He said in part: "Many things must be be demonstrated or not. Demonstration never creates the truth which it attempts and Spurgeon in Paris would mean that to reveal and make plain; neither does it

destroy the truth which it would attempt to make clear and convincing. Truth is never created or destroyed by our success or failure in trying to demonstrate it. In mathematics the result obtained in the solution of a problem is not effected by demonstration. Demonstration merely makes known the correctness or the in-

correctness of the result, but does not "So, whether we can demonstrate God as the source of man's faith or not, or whether we can fully account for the beginning of his religious ideas, the fact still remains that man is a religious being and will worship; and that by worshiping his character becomes more like the character of the object worshiped. Hence the necessity that all worshipers who would

become pure, just, holy, perfect, should have a perfect God. "The primitive ideas of God, obtained from natural revelation, were those of force and power-giving to us idol worship; later, God was conceived as a sovereign, cold and heartless, ruling for personal ends -giving us Calvinist theology and the

philosophy of determinism "The sublime conception of God to-day is an evolution from these former ideas of force, power and sovereign ruler, and He is now considerd as a long-suffering, patient, kind and loving Father. Our Father still administers chastisement and correction, but it is the voice of love and not anger, given for the correction of the offender and the protection of his asso-

ANNUAL PRAISE MEETING.

Women of Memorial Church Ask Aid for Missions.

ciates.

The annual praise meeting of the Women's Missionary Aid Society of Memorial Presbyterian Church was held last night. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. F. F. McCrea, president of the society. who spoke of the need of aid for the home and foreign missions. Mrs. McCrea has lately returned from a trip in the Northwest, where, she said, the need of home mission work is great. The tide of immigration is to the great Northwest, and a population of ignorant people, whose morals are low, is being collected. She also spoke of the necessity of aid for the mis-

sions in the East. Other talks were made by Mrs. G. W. Brown and Mrs. Gaylord, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. A tithe-giving story, "Thanksgiving Ann," was read by Mrs. Risk. At the conclusion of the programme a contribution of money, aggregating a considerable sum, was made by the congregation.

REVIVAL MEETINGS CLOSE.

Seventy-One New Members of South-Street Baptist.

The special meetings which continued for four weeks at the South-street Baptist Church closed last night. During the meeting the church gained seventy-one new members, sixty of whom are adults. Rev. W. A. Pavey, of Warsaw, who so ably assisted Pastor Knowlton, will go to-day to his old home at Greensburg for a week's vacation, and will return next Sunday to conduct revival meetings at the River-avenue Baptist Church. On next Wednesday evening at the South-street Baptist Church a reception will be tendered the new mem-

SENATOR FAIRBANKS

Republican Party Must Prove Its Appreciation of Public Confidence. New York Mail and Express.

"We have had a good, spirited and in general a wholesome contest throughout the country for the control of the Fiftyeighth Congress," said Senator Fairbanks, in reply to a question as to his views upon the recent campaign. "The Republican party presented its issues clearly before the people, and upon those issues the party has won. We reaffirmed our national platform and we asserted bravely and openly our position upon every issue that has arisen since the formal declaration of the

Philadelphia convention. "In that respect the Republican attitude was in marked contrast to that of the Democrats, who strove constantly to evade their Chicago and Kansas City platforms, as dictated by Bryan. They groped in vain for a new issue, but they could find none. They could not assail the United States army before a patriotic people. They had to scuttle from their attempted policy of scuttle in the Philippines. They found that 'anti-imperialism' was a boomerang. And so we Republicans have again won the control of the next House of Representa-

tives, while we retain a majority in the "What is your general interpretation of the result?" Senator Fairbanks was asked. "My interpretation is serious, rather than jubilant. The leaders of the Republican party, when they get together in Washington this winter, will doubtless have a very sober realization of their great responsibil-The recent election means that the great mass of the American people has extended to the Republican party an invitation to prove that it is worthy of a continued lease of power. The party was already in possession of both the executive and the legislative branches of government. The opportunity was presented to the voters in every State of the Union to decide whether or not their direct representatives in Congress should be for or against the policies of the Republican party. The verdict is one of renewed trust and confidence; it also conveys a burden of serious responsibility.

"What do you think about tariff "The voters of Indiana returned a Reublican majority, the largest but one, I think, in the history of the State, They elected an overwhelming Republican majority of the Legislature. That does not look to me like a protest against the pro-tective tariff. But that is a question that is to be considered with the utmost care. think that we shall see public sentiment as to the tariff and as to the trusts, and their utter lack of relationship, very thoroughly manifested during the coming

winter. "What about Cuban reciprocity? "That question is now in the hands of the State and the War Departments. have no doubt that pending negotiations will result in the President's sending to the Senate a treaty mutually satisfactors to the people of Cuba and to the United States. I think that it has been convincingly demonstrated that public sentiment in the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of treating Cuba patiently, generously and yet with a view to equity "Do you expect any legislation affecting the currency and the national bank-

ing system during the coming session of Congress? perfect labyrinth of minor questions. What was done by the convention of bankers in New Orleans last week? do not discover that those expert gentle men evolved any definite plan of legislation. They did present an illuminating and informatory series of papers to the country. But when it comes to legislation we must bear in mind that any proposition touching the currency impinges upon the very nerve center of our social, industrial and commercial system. It is all very well to talk about asset currency and branch banking and all the other phases of the currency and banking problem. But when it comes to doing things, to changing present conditions, it is time to be careful and conservative. But I do think that this subject, with all the intricate and important questions it involves, invites exhaustive dis-

Governmental Red Tape.

cussion in Congress.

Nebraska State Journal. Workmen have been engaged for some in installing in the government buildin this city an elaborate system of completing improvements costing about \$15,-000, another company of workmen will be preparing to walk in for the purpose of tearing the building to pieces and making a new one out of it. The loss of this \$15,000 is due to government red tape. In the glad time to come, when the Socialists are in the saddle and the government is in control of everything, we may expect to see this sort of thing in every railroad station and every warehouse in the country. Private corporations can do business without immense reels of red tape. The government

Mr. Addicks's Philosophy.

Springfield Republican.

Addicks reveals the basis of his claim to United States senatorship in stating that during the past twelve years he has spent \$250,000 in Delaware politics. It is likely that he has spent a much larger sum, but according to his political philosophy the bigger the sum the bigger the claim.